

Insurance.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.
 \$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.
 WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,
 Gentlemen—

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Debt of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
 Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers,
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers,
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Rates:—
 Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.,
 Macao, by E. L. LANGA, Esq.,
 Amoy, by Messrs BOND & Co.,
 Fuchien, by Messrs KINNEAR & Co.,
 Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to,
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents,
 Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
 ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000
 ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
 ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
 Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
 PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

Insurance.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1/4 per cent. per annum.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,
 Agents The Queen Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,
 Agents The Queen Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms and Conditions.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
NOTICE.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

One month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Three months, 1/2 " " "
 Six months, 3/4 " " "
 The full Annual Rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 per cent.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
 CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchien, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHOTT, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/4 per cent.
 Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

Insurance.
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GILB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 LONDON.
 Incorporated 1859.
 CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

At the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GILB, LIVINGSTON & Co., have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:—

Phoenix Assurance Company.
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
 (LIFE DEPARTMENT.)

£2 per Cent. per annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Headquarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2. 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe:—

AGE. WITHOUT PARTICIPATION. WITH PARTICIPATION.

15 £3 19 8 £4 5 6
 20 4 3 8 4 9 4
 25 4 8 2 4 14 2
 30 4 13 11 4 19 9
 35 5 0 0 5 6 2
 40 5 7 11 6 4 6
 45 6 11 7 6 18 3
 50 7 1 1 6 9 4
 55 8 16 0 9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionately.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to,
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents,
 Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
 THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 per cent.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION
 IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Effects, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal's Annual Rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—

Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/4 per cent.
 Other Dwelling-Houses (situated as above) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 First Class China Houses and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

Insurance.
NOTICE.
 THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein, in Hongkong, \$50,000; in Macao \$25,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool,
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
 ESTABLISHED 1834.
 Subscribed Capital, £800,000.
 Accumulated Funds exceed £300,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any first class sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
 A DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. Eight per cent. has been declared on the Net Premium contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Secretaries,
 Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
 THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 (FIRE AND LIFE.)
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coast or in Matsheds, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to,
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
 Agents Hongkong & Canton,
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
 Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
 SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

EMSEN & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co.,
 Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

Insurance.
NOTICE.
GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 per cent.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
 Agents, Guardian Assurance Company,
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 " " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "
 Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

TURNER & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

Miscellaneous.
NOTES AND QUERIES:
 A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION

FOR Professional and Literary Men, Missionaries and Residents in the East generally.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNY.

PRICE \$6 PER ANNUM.

Opinions of the Press.

San Francisco News Letter, Mar. 28, 1867.

We have received the first number, which is full of curious, out-of-the-way, and interesting matter.

(Pioneer Advertiser, May 4, 1867.)

We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries," this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success.

Chinese antiquaries and scientific men ought especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have lain unknown and buried in themselves.

Now that Law and Officials have got their Gazette, Science and Philology their Recorder, the various divisions of mental thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford, and the index they supply to the mental vigour of the foreign community in this land.

(Shanghai Recorder, May 17, 1867.)

We are put in possession of the fourth number of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour.

Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, so confused, so a series of works, in different languages, and spreading in point of time, over the last two centuries, that some sense of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired.

As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the far East, we must hail the appearance of "Notes and Queries." We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr N. B. Denny, and is published at the low price of \$4 per annum; and having said this, we trust that "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

(Hankow Times, Mar. 1867.)

We insert this week, apropos of some piquant correspondence which has appeared in the late issue of our columns, an extract from the new publication, "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," on the subject of imitations, which we particularly recommend to the notice of our contributors, containing some reliable facts in connection with the vexed question.

Such a work as the "Notes" is peculiarly adapted for bringing to light valuable information in respect to this country, and its people, language, and institutions; and we trust it will be warmly supported as it deserves by the numerous rising and energetic men, who are now, thanks

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship
"MIDNIGHT,"
will have quick despatch as
above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship
"JOHN L. DIMMOCK,"
will have quick despatch as
above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship
"PARRAMATTA,"
will have quick despatch for the above
port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

FOR VICTORIA & PORT TOWNSEND.
(Puffin Sound).
The British ship
"SARAH MARSH,"
Captain MORRIS, will have
early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1868.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Tahitian steamer
"TITAU,"
Capt. CLARK of about 1000
tons capacity.
For further particulars, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Japanese barque
"OWARI,"
Capt. WRIGHT, of about 8,000
piculs capacity.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 30, 1868.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
"WINDWARD," from NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-
named vessel are requested to send
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and take immediate
delivery of their Goods.
Those having the option of delivery at
this or Shanghai are requested to state at
once, at which port delivery will be taken.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees
risk and expense.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 5, 1868.

"CHUSAN," FROM LONDON.
The above vessel having arrived in Har-
bor, Consignees are requested to send
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature and take immediate
delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
vessel will be landed at owners'
risk and expense.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1868.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
MR. R. A. H. TOLLUS GUCKENKAMP,
being from this date interested in our
Firm, will sign the same per prouration.
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have established Mr. J. B. CUMMINGS
as our Agent in Amoy and
all business addressed to his care comes
under our control.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LESTON DALRYMPLE
is authorized to sign our Firm per
prouration, at Foochow from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD
was admitted a Partner in our Firm
on 1st January, 1868.
J. McDONALD & Co.,
Shippers.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
RICHARD H. PARK in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st March, 1868.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a
General Commission Merchant under the
style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.
(Sd)
W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at
this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and
General Commission Agent under the style
or firm of JOHN ODELL.
Fochow, April 13, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port
as a General Storekeeper and Commis-
sion Agent.
JAMES EDWARDS.
89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under
the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
FRANKLIN NISSEN in our Firm ceased
on the 30th April last.
The business will in future be conducted
under the style and firm of
ROBERTSON & Co.
in which Mr. FRANKLIN NISSEN has been
admitted a Partner.
NISSEN & ROBERTSON.
Ningpo, May 9, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with
the firm of Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co.
ceased from this date.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. FERDINAND NISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH
HOPFUS have been authorized to sign
our Firm here and in China from this date.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. O.
SAUNDERS will undertake the business
of my Marine Surveying at this port.
H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DRING, Esq., at Fochow will be
conducted by the Undersigned.
J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to
sign our Firm per prouration from
this date.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
MY business, as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto
carried on by myself, will henceforward be
conducted under the style or firm of J. S.
HOOK, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is autho-
rized to sign our name at Canton from
this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE MACRILL SMITH is
authorized to sign our Firm per pro-
uration from this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
Canton, June 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice.—'Ng-lau-tong, otherwise 'Ng-
foong-hay, trading in Hongkong, as Mer-
chant, having been adjudged Bankrupt
under a Petition for adjudication of Bank-
ruptcy, filed in this Court on the Twenty-
fourth day of April, One thousand Eight
hundred and Sixty-eight, is hereby required
to surrender himself to the Honorable Wil-
liam Hastings Alexander, Esquire, the Re-
gistrar, on the 26th day of June, One
thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-eight, at
three of the clock in the afternoon precisely
at the said Court.

Frederick Sawley Hinfam, Esquire, is the
Official Assignee, and Mr. Francis Ines Ha-
zeland is the Solicitor acting in the Bank-
ruptcy.
At this Meeting the said Registrar will
receive the proofs of the Debts of the Cre-
ditors, and the creditors may choose an
Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's
Estate and Effects.
All persons having in their possession any
of the Effects of the said Bankrupt must
deliver them to the said Official Assignee,
and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be
paid to the said Official Assignee, and give
notice thereof to the Solicitor acting in the
Bankruptcy.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1868.

JUST ARRIVED.
(From "Peter Denny.")
FINEST FLORENCE OIL, for Salad,
at 50 per dozen.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, June 5, 1868.

NOTICE.
UNDER an arrangement entered into in
London between the Postmaster
General and this Company, the Steamers
conveying H. M.'s Mails between Shanghai
and Yokohama and vice versa will not
in future call at NAGASAKI.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company,
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF HONG
KONG, &c., &c.**
MESSRS FLOYD & Co., are now pub-
lishing a series of Views of Hongkong,
Macao, Canton, Amoy, Swatow and
Fochow, in two parts. These Photographs are
produced by new Optical Instruments, by
the best Optician of the day, and include
an angle of 100 degrees, or three times the
amount of subject of the ordinary lenses
now in use in the East, hence the unex-
pectedly joining to make a complete picture.
We intend to reduce the price to about 50
per cent. (to Subscribers only) from our
usual selling prices.
Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will
please call at our Establishment, where the
Photographs can be inspected and further
particulars ascertained.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1868.

**MR. CLASSE begs to inform his Patrons
that the Public that he has just
ERECTED a new American SODA WATER
FOUNTAIN in conjunction of the hot
Season just at hand. TONIC DRINKS
and beverages ICE COLD and flavoured
with all the various Fruit Syrups of the
purest kind can at any moment be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.**

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding
a good view of the Harbour from the
North side. The House contains eight good
Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandah, front
and back, Kitchens, Servant's Rooms and
Godowns on ground floor.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly
occupied by Messrs. ARNOLD, KAP-
FER & Co., consisting of Dwelling House,
Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land
Cotton, Rice, Oats, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gran-
ite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

FIRST RATE ROOMS for Offices or Dwel-
ling HOUSES for Families in the Queen's
Road, No. 92, with new Verandah. The
whole is a thorough state of repair.
Apply
Messrs Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gummers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

TO LET.
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor
above the Offices of the Undersigned,
44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by
Messrs C. HOOK & Co. Possession can be
taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

New Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamer
"SUWONADA,"
will be despatched for the
above Port at 4 P.M. on
Tuesday, the 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE MACRILL SMITH is
authorized to sign our Firm per pro-
uration from this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
Canton, June 4, 1868.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.**
Notice.—'Ng-lau-tong, otherwise 'Ng-
foong-hay, trading in Hongkong, as Mer-
chant, having been adjudged Bankrupt
under a Petition for adjudication of Bank-
ruptcy, filed in this Court on the Twenty-
fourth day of April, One thousand Eight
hundred and Sixty-eight, is hereby required
to surrender himself to the Honorable Wil-
liam Hastings Alexander, Esquire, the Re-
gistrar, on the 26th day of June, One
thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-eight, at
three of the clock in the afternoon precisely
at the said Court.

Frederick Sawley Hinfam, Esquire, is the
Official Assignee, and Mr. Francis Ines Ha-
zeland is the Solicitor acting in the Bank-
ruptcy.
At this Meeting the said Registrar will
receive the proofs of the Debts of the Cre-
ditors, and the creditors may choose an
Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's
Estate and Effects.
All persons having in their possession any
of the Effects of the said Bankrupt must
deliver them to the said Official Assignee,
and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be
paid to the said Official Assignee, and give
notice thereof to the Solicitor acting in the
Bankruptcy.
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W. MACAULAY,
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and beverages ICE COLD and flavoured
with all the various Fruit Syrups of the
purest kind can at any moment be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.**

New Advertisements.

**THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
(Established 1st January, 1863.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,500,000, IN 1,500 SHARES,
FOR Tls. 1,000 EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tels 500,000,
or Tels 200 per Share.
Provisional Committee.
Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
Messrs. TURNER & Co.)
Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
Messrs. LAYERS, Esq.)
Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)
Messrs. GILMAN, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1860-68.
The General Meeting held on Tuesday,
the 12th day of May, 1868, the fol-
lowing Resolutions were passed, relative to
the continuance of the Company for a fur-
ther period of three years from the 1st
January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given
that applications for Shares in the annexed
Form, will be received at the Offices of the
Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not
resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied
by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to
sign the Deed of Settlement on their be-
half and generally to represent them in all
matters connected with the Company.
In accordance with the Resolution passed
at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a
separate Office of the Company will be
opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.
No.
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH
CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to
Shares in the above Company, or any less
number you may allot to, and agree to
pay the first call of Tls. 200 per
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to
subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when-
ever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

Resolutions referred to above.
RES. I.—That a Company to be called
the "North-China Insurance Company"
shall be formed for a further period of three
years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec.,
1871.
RES. II.—That the Directors for the time
being of the present Company be appointed
to act as a Provisional Committee to orga-
nize the new Company.
RES. III.—That this meeting recommends
that the Provisional Committee should
adopt as the basis of the new Company that
the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500
Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital,
Tls. 500,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that
the Committee be authorized to issue a
prospectus inviting applications for Shares
and to proceed with the allotment.

Königlich Preussisches Consulat,
HONGKONG, den 6ten April, 1868.
Die nachstehende Bekanntmachung des
Königlich Preussischen General-
Consuls zu Shanghai bringt hiernächst zur
Kenntnis der Unterthanen der Norddeutschen
Bundesstaaten.
J. MENKE,
Stellvertreter des Königlich Preussischen
Consul.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.
NACH dem Norddeutschen Bundes-
Gesetz vom 25ten October 1867 haben
alle Kaufleute der Bundesstaaten,
ausgenommen die Preussens, Mecklen-
burgs, Oldenburgs und der Städte Bremen,
Hamburg und Lübeck vom 1ten April 1868
ab als "Nationalflagge" ausschliesslich die
Bundesflagge zu führen.
Dieselbe bildet nach der Königl. in
Namens des Bundes erlassenen Verordnung
vom 25ten October 1867 ein längliches
Rechteck, bestehend aus drei gleichbreiten
horizontalen Streifen, von welchen der obere
schwarz, der mittlere weiss und der untere
roth ist. Das Verhältniss der Höhe der
Flagge zur Länge ist wie zwei zu drei. Die
Bundesflagge wird von den Schiffen am Heck
oder am hinteren Masten und zwar in der
Regel aus der Gabel dieses Mastes, in Erman-
gelung einer solchen aber am Top oder am
Wang geführt. Ein besonderes Abzeichen in
der Bundesflagge oder einen Wimpel zu
führen, nämlich denjenigen der Kriegsmarine
des Norddeutschen Bundes, ist den Kauf-
fahrtschiffen nicht gestattet.
Die Nationalflagge der Norddeutschen
ist die Bundesflagge im kleinen For-
mat, rings umgeben von einem weissen
Streifen, dessen Breite gleich der der in-
neren Streifen ist.
Die Kaufleute der Bundesstaaten haben die Bundes-
flagge stets zu führen, sobald sie ein Schiff
oder Fahrzeug der Bundeskriegsmarine,
eine Festung oder ein Küstenfort passieren,
welche ihre Nationalflagge gesetzt haben.
Dasselbe gilt bei der Begegnung mit Kriegs-
schiffen befreundeter Mächte auf See.
Nach § 18 des Flaggengesetzes gelten die
bisher von den einzelnen Landesbehörden
ertheilten Certificats auch zur Führung der
Bundesflagge. Alle nur mit internationalen
Consular-Certificaten versehenen norddeut-
schen Schiffe haben indessen sofort ihre
Einkünfte in der Heimath zu bewirken.
Königlich Preussisches General-Consulat,
TETTENBORN.
Shanghai, den 31sten März, 1868.

**CHOICE BALDWIN APPLES, \$0.75
PER DOZEN.**
L. E. HOUSE,
May 19th, 1868.

**HOBSON & Co.,
PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, SHIPPING
AND GENERAL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSIONERS IN MERCHANDISE,
Kong, Hong, Japan.**

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board,
ENGLISH—Londonbury West Hartley,
West Hartley.
WELSH—Blaenware Hartley.
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Just Arrived.
2 BRO. DWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may
be had at Wholesale Price.
Address "A," Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and
J. J. Juvray & Co.'s Association Vini-
cote.
CLARET, real Chateau Margaux.
Haut Bages.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in
1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Platts) in kegs.
A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow
METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Silicated Carbon FILTERS of
various Sizes and Patterns.
Hip Shower BATHS.
RAY & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.
JUST LANDED.
A FEW cases Superior Manila
CIGARS and CIGARETTES.
A splendid assortment of genuine
Havana CIGARS.
RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
BIELEFELD and ZACHARIAE.
Hongkong, April 29, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Es "BELTED WILL," "CHUSAN,"
&c., &c.
BASS'S ALE in hogheads and kilderkins.
Bass's ALE in bottle, quarts and pints.
Guinness's STOUT in bottle, quarts and
pints.
Hennessy's Pale Old BRANDY.
Old Tom GIN.
Dinner SHERRIES from \$6 upwards.
Fine Old PORT.
Ginger WINE, Ginger BRANDY and
Orange BITTERS.
HAMS, CHEESE and OILMAN'S
STORES.
At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Es "ESTATE" and other Arrivals.
GENUINE AYH GIN in red cases, 15
squares.
Genuine 4 YH GIN, in white bottles.
Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.
Dutch OROCOA, in stone bottles.
At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Es "MOBILE" and other late Arrivals.
100 BARRELS Hamburg Prime Mess
BEEF.
100 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
A well assorted Invoice of Roth's Prime
quality Russian ROPE, HOLTHOPE, Seizing
STUFF, ROUSELINE, MARLINE,
LOGGINS, Signal Halyards, SPUN
YARN, &c. At
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE.
In 2 Volumes, by Rev. J. J. J. J.
DODDGE, in For Sale at Messrs. LANE,
Crawford & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
Price, \$5.00.
Hongkong, March 20, 1868.

FOR SALE.
150 CASES Martine's Aromatic BIT-
TERS superior quality.
100 cases SERRAVALLE.
100 " PORT.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

LATEST SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
June 6, Drake, H.B.M. gun-boat, from
Lintin.
SHIPPING REPORT.
H.M. gunboat Drake reports having been
cruising between Deep Bay and Lintin.
Experienced heavy weather off Lintin this
morning, at 12.30, several heavy squalls
striking the ship; it luckily only lasted
about three hours.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Per "JOHN L. DIMMOCK," To-mor-
row, the 6th instant, at 9 A.M.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Per "PARRAMATTA," on Monday, the
8th instant, at 9 A.M.
FOR SHANGHAI,
Per "SUWONADA," on Tuesday next,
the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Shanghai.—Per Suwonada, on Tues-
day, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

Memo. of Cargo per British ship John
L. Dimmock, hence to San Francisco:—
18,330 bags Rice, each 60 lbs.
364 " Beans, each 50 lbs.
233 " Peas, each 50 lbs.
220 cases Oil.
90 cases Sugar.
150 cases Sago.
805 rolls Matting.
670 cases Fish.
2,637 pigs, Merchandise, and
418 Emigrants.

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 6th June, 1868.
OPIUM.—Patna, New, ... \$657
Old, ...
Benares, New, ... 640
Malwa, ... 622
COTTON.—Bombay, ... 17 1/2 a 22 1/2
Calcutta, ... 17 a 20 1/2
Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Credits, 6 " ... 4 1/2 a 4 1/2
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225
Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 221
Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwt. B., 11 1/2 per cent. pre.
Sycee, ... 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 per c. pro.
Mexicans, ... 23.80 per c. pro.
Gold Leaf, ... 23.80 per c. pro.
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.80
English Sovereigns, ... 4.75
Austrian Sovereigns, ... 4.70
Discount, ... 10
H. & W. poa dock, Old, 14 per cent. pm.
Do, New, 22 per cent. pm.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 22 per cent. pm.
Do, New, 25 per cent. pm.
Union Dock Shares, ... 25 nominal

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 6th June, 1868.	
Barometer, ...	30.060 3 P.M.
Attached Thermometer, ...	78 82
Dry Bulb, ...	80.0 86.0
Wet Bulb, ...	78.0 79.0
Maximum S. Rgr., ...	75.0 82.0
Minimum S. Rgr., ...	74.0 119
Max. Sun's Ray, ...	74.0
Minimum on Grass, ...	0.47
Previous Rain or Snow, ...	0.46
24 hours, ...	0.46
Wind, ...	E. S.E.
Force, ...	2 3
Cloud, ...	8 5
Ozone, ...	4 3
Weather, ...	Dull. Fine.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS
IN HONGKONG.

St. John's Cathedral.—Morning, 11
o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Col-
onial Chaplain. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev.
C. F. Warren.
Union Church.—Morning, Rev. D. B.
Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Even-
ing, 6.30 P.M.
St. Stephen's Mission Chapel.—(Ser-
vice in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—
Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.
Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Welling-
ton Street. Very Rev. T. Rainaldi, P.P.
Ap. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass;
6.2nd Mass; 6.30, Service in English, by
the Rev. T. Borgognoni; 7. 3rd Mass;
8. High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese;
9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 4,
Sermon in Chinese by the Rev. S. Chu; at
5.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 6, Benedic-
tion.

St. Francis Xavier's Chapel.—Spring
Garden. In the morning, at 7, Mass with
Sermon in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Yaw.
At the Roman Catholic Reformatory,
West Point, Rev. B.

4th, Ts-tet.
6th, Szechuen, East.
7th, Szechuen, West.
8th, Szechuen, South.
9th, Hu-nan.
10th, Hu-nan.
11th, Shu-si.
12th, Hu-nan.
13th, Kiang-nan.
14th, Pei-chihli, East.
15th, Pei-chihli, North.
16th, Pei-chihli, South.
17th, The Kiang.
18th, Kiang-si.
19th, Shou-si.
20th, Shan-tung.
21st, Po-kuen.
22nd, Szechuen.
23rd, Manchuria.
24th, Mongolia.

I reserve further particulars to a future No.

COAL IN CHINA (vol. 2, p. 2).—Your correspondent A. C. asks for various information respecting Coal in China. First as regards the varieties to be found, there are the three usual classes of Anthracite, Bituminous coal, and Lignite. All these are said to occur in the north of China more especially in Shansi, and are said to be procured from the same measures. In Shantung many bituminous coals of good quality are found, and these the finest seams to come from the neighbourhood of Po-shan-hien; it is a reasonably pure caking coal, and can be procured in large lumps with a clean light fracture.

In the centre of China, coal of two main varieties is procured, one is a bituminous coal found as far south as Nanking and portions of Kiangsu, and which is probably identical with the coal of Shansi; the other is Anthracite, generally very impure and occurring in the other subcarboniferous rocks. This latter in Kiangsu is found in connection with valuable deposits of hematite as yet perfectly unworked. It also is to be found in various parts of Kiangsu as at Su-chang, near Kiangsu, in many parts of Hupai, as near Kiangsu and Kechow on the Yangtze. It likewise stretches down the Chekiang where it occurs in the pre-carboniferous rocks of Kichow. Some specimens from the latter locality seem superior to any others I have in my possession belonging to the same formation. In Hunan, coal of similar quality is mined near Siangtan, from which place large quantities are exported to the lower branches of the Yangtze; this coal is often burned on board the "ankow steamers" but is of inferior quality.

In the centre portion of Kiangsu it would appear that the two varieties of coal are also found in Kiangsu. In the coal as described seems to be bituminous; in other localities Anthracite, Anthracite likewise seems to occur in Fukien in Ching-chow-fu, and in Quanton on the north of the Han in Chao-chow-fu.

In Quanton at Hwahin in Quanton-chow-fu an impure semi-bituminous coal is found. This coal is of inferior quality, but I am not able to say of what description. At other localities within the province coal seems likewise to be found.

Secondly, as to the means of working the mines, they are, as may be supposed, very primitive. To obtain the Anthracite coal in Kiangsu and Kiangsu pits are sunk at an angle of about 45° with the horizon till the seam is struck, along which they are then deflected as the case may require, but no regular system of galleries is used; this coal is however, generally loaded at high angles and is often vented. There is generally sufficient drainage through natural channels in the rock, the mines being opened where practicable at a high level. In one spot in Hupai I found a system of bamboo pumps at work. At Kwang-chow-fu the mines I learn are worked from regular vertical shafts, the men and materials being raised, and lowered by means of an ordinary windlass; ventilation is effected by means of bamboo tubes down which a current of air is forced.

In Shansi and Chihli both methods of working seem to be adopted, together with a third of forming the shaft in a spiral direction up which the coal can be carried. In these mines ventilation, according to the Rev. Mr. Edkins, is often effected by a fan at the pit's mouth; I have seen a similar arrangement in Kiangsu, where an ordinary winnowing fan was made use of.

In the island of Yakushima near Nagasaki, where coal beds of extremely late formation occur, the coal crops out at a low angle on the eastern face of the island; to obtain the mineral here long galleries are simply driven down the slope of the beds. No attempt is made to work the coal at either side by means of cross galleries, but when the distance to the surface of the mine becomes too great to cross the coal being profitably carried out, another parallel with the first, is opened at a small distance. Some of the lower mines are much below the level of the sea. The drainage is effected by small reversed water wheels, each wheel being worked by a boy and giving a rise of about 21 inches.

The Lignite in the north of China is not much, while I have no information as to the method of working.

THOS. W. KIRKMAN.

天地會 HUNG TI HWU. The Hung League or Heaven-Earth League. A Secret Society in China and India. By Gustave Schlegel, Interpreter for the Chinese Language to the Government of Netherlands-India, Member of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences and of the Royal Institute for the Philosophy, Geography, and Ethnology of Netherlands-India. With an Introduction and Numerous Ours and Illustrations. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XXXII.—Batavia, Lange & Co. 1869, pp. XL, 263. 4to.

Various attempts have been made within the last thirty years to penetrate the mysteries of the secret societies which have long been known to flourish in China and India, under the laxity of foreign Governments in the Straits and Netherlands-India have attained a development far exceeding the point they originally started from in the mother country. Scarcely any partial information was, however, all that even such capable inquirers as the Rev. Robert Morrison, Dr. Milne, and others could have their attempted elucidations upon; and the distinction of bringing to light an authentic view of the method of organizing the great Triad Society, or League of Heaven and Earth, and of explaining its objects, has been reserved for Mr. Schlegel, an accomplished Chinese scholar in the service of the Dutch East Indian Government. Several casual notices of documents relating to the societies in Java, Sumatra, and

Borneo have furnished Mr. Schlegel with the practical which have hitherto been vainly sought from oral information, and in addition to a history of the rise of the existing League (as given in a somewhat mystical narrative by its own records) he has been enabled to produce the text of its secret signs, its immense "catechism," its prayers, and the thirty-six articles of its oath of initiation. According to the history of the League as given by Mr. Schlegel, it originated in 1794 in a compact between five Buddhist priests and a few associates, who entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the Manchu rule, and adopting the character of *Hung*, in commemoration of the title of the founder of the Ming dynasty (Hung-wu) as one of their principal symbols, the secret society thus formed has been known to the natives as the Hung League, and to the outside public indifferently as the San Ho (Triad) League and the Tien Ti (Heaven and Earth) League, both designations referring in fact to one and the same mystic symbolism. It would be impossible to enter in this place on the speculations indulged in by Mr. Schlegel in his introductory chapter, in which he points out with great truth and striking force the similarity between many of the usages of the Hung League and those of European Freemasonry; but a word of dissent must perforce be added from the deduction he draws from a number of circumstances which he appears to think prove the immense antiquity of the League substantially in its present form. This inference does not bear the test of examination. The Triad Society we believe to be a more recent association of brigands, to the theory adopted by the learned author, there can be none as to the practical value of his expound of the inner mechanism of the League. The fact that the work, including all the voluminous translations, is written throughout in almost idiomatic English is at once a compliment to our language and a striking testimony to the linguistic attainments of Mr. Schlegel.

A very curious feature contained in the Appendix is not without special interest in Hongkong, where many of the professional thieves and robbers are members of the Triad League. It consists in a vocabulary of the slang or secret terms in use among the members of the fraternity, and the predominance of phrases in which "to plunder" is the ruling verb affords a striking commentary on the high-flown moral maxims which abound in the constitution, as exhibited by Mr. Schlegel, of the League.

SIR CHARLES LYELL ON PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

We take the following from an article in the *Saturday Review* of April 11, on Sir Charles Lyell's new edition of his work, "Principles of Geology."

We observe that Sir Charles has reconsidered and seriously modified the opinions he advanced in earlier editions with respect to the origin and distribution of species; and in Chapter IX. he has arrived at a conclusion with regard to plants different from that which he held in 1835, when the ninth edition of this book was published. Up to that time he distinctly rejected such hypotheses as that of Lamarck and the half-expressed leanings of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and he showed no sympathy with the more speculative speculations of the author of the *Faithful of Creation*, who, nevertheless, as an effort in a given direction, made a strong impression on many minds discontented with the idea of an infinity of special creations of species, which had and have no bond of union between them except of a capricious kind. Now, influenced by the writings of Darwin, as far as we can judge by the first volume, he holds the view, though expressed somewhat guardedly, that the differences in classes, orders, and genera of plants, accidentally preserved in plants, and bearing formations, are not due to special creations of soils and diversity of botanical stations—for example, of the Coal-measures. Were that the case, according to the views now abandoned, under luckier accidents there might have been preserved in the carboniferous strata plants showing all the varieties of families and classes that mark the higher cretaceous, tertiary, and more recent formations. This supposition, so long a favourite, has now been abandoned, and the theory of Darwin has been, we think, almost accepted by Sir Charles Lyell.

The important result of this change of opinion is that "the oldest known fossils (Devonian) was characterized by a great preponderance of cryptogamous plants," that the sigillaria and conifers "agree generally with those of the carboniferous strata," and that, while the bulk of the plants which form coal grow on the spot where they now lie buried, yet there are many others in the sandstones which must have drifted from distant high ground, all more or less alike, and very different from the flora of the upper cretaceous rocks which heralds, as far as we know, the complex vegetation of tertiary and modern times.

On the whole there appears, therefore, to have been an advance in the fossil flora in the course of ages; or, in other words, during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs all the grasses and flowering plants, including all our forest trees except conifers, had not yet developed themselves from an older and inferior ancestry, assuming the probability that the views of Darwin are correct.

Turning to animal life, the fauna of the Silurian rocks was formerly considered by Sir Charles Lyell at once to "reduce the theory of progressive development to a very narrow limit," for already they comprise a very full representation of the radiata, mollusca, and artelata proper to the sea; and arguments were adduced to show that the mammalian bones are never found in Silurian rocks, possibly or probably because these strata may have been formed in seas far from land as the central parts of the Pacific. In 1853, arguing on the absence of marine mammals in certain periods, he observed, "we can scarcely say more than the evidence seems to have been scarce in the secondary and primary periods." Again, in the same edition, reasoning on the tertiary mammalia and the recent appearance of man, he says that the views proposed in the first edition of the *Principles*, published in January, 1830, in opposition to the theory of progressive development, "do not seem to require material modification, with-

standing the large addition since made to our knowledge of fossil remains." For though continual changes in the position of land and sea have been going on, accompanied by fluctuations of climate, and though the animal world has been incessantly adapted to those changes, no satisfactory proof has been offered "of any law of progressive development governing the extinction and renovation of species, and causing the fauna and flora to pass . . . from a simple to a more complex organization"; and therefore the principle of adaptation was not a continuous evolution of new and higher forms springing from older ones, but local and skin merely to present geographical arrangements of land and water which rendered it "under certain circumstances, improbable that higher forms of life should have been preserved in older strata. Very many orthodox naturalists, perhaps partly through timidity, rejoiced in this conclusion and were disposed to try to enter it, not help feeling misgivings so serious that their minds revolted from its inconsistency with many geological and paleontological facts, and the generally less logical than an opposite hypothesis of their own, namely, no clearer proposition of their own to make, they resorted in the hope that something in their estimation more philosophical would some day turn up. This hope was realized in the publication of Darwin's book on the *Origin of Species*, and so rapid has been the hold that it has taken on the public mind, that the change incident to the explanation of the "struggle for life," and the gradual evolution of new forms consequent thereon, has passed into the phraseology of every-day conversation. In spite of many obscure points and semi-contradictions in dealing even with the larger details of the subject, in a sort of summary of the question, Sir Charles now allows "that we have been fairly led by paleontological reasoning to the conclusion that the invertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be expected to appear in their organization," and with regard to the mammalia themselves the same kind of observation holds good. Followers of Darwin may therefore so far claim the authority of Sir Charles Lyell as having more than half abandoned his old weapons and adopted the newer style of science, and to them considering the well-deserved weight of his writings, this is a great gain; for just as the early proposals by Sir Charles of the view of Hutton, he devoted the march of geological theory by many years, so in this latter instance the force of his example will be felt, though in less degree, since not only is the original author of the theory still living and writing, but many other minds deriving their inspiration from Darwin are working persistently in the same direction.

THE GHOST IN THE LIGHT-HOUSE. (From an American Paper.) "Those who have visited Fortress Monroe—that great bulwark which preserved to the Union the control of the tide-waters of Virginia and Maryland during the late civil war—have doubtless noticed an old brick light-house, standing just in front of the water battery, and not over a hundred paces from the wharf. For years it had stood there, a silent witness to the steady rays, the bright, cheerful flashes from the light on Cape Charles, and guiding the seamen in from the dangerous ocean, to the calm and snug anchorage of Hampton Roads. It is a very plain tower, some sixty feet in height, with an ordinary old-fashioned lantern; and the only changes made in it since its erection have consisted in giving it, from time to time, fresh coats of white.

Looking at it, you would never think that it could have a story connected with it. And yet it was the scene of a regular ghost story which was, for the time, about as dreadful and mysterious as anything could be. About six years before the war, the light-house was kept by a widow woman, who had been reduced from wealth to poverty, by a sad train of circumstances, and who had secured the position afforded by the position through the influence of the officers of the garrison, and a number of the gentry living in the neighbourhood and in Hampton. The duties of the situation were performed by her son—a lad of sixteen or eighteen—whose promptness and faithfulness won him the praise of all connected with the post, so that such great satisfaction was given that Mrs. Lane—as we shall call her for present uses—was continued in her place for two successive Administrations; and the month of March in cold and blustering everywhere, but especially so at Old Point Comfort, as the garrison of Fortress Monroe can well testify; for, during that month, they are visited with many fearful storms, which sweep over the narrow sand neck with such violence that it almost seems as if the massive fort itself would be blown over into the water.

One cold night in March, in the year 1856, Mrs. Lane was sitting alone in her room, when she was aroused by a loud knocking at the door. Opening it, she found one of the guard at the fort standing before it.

"What is the matter?" she asked in surprise.

"The lamps have gone out in the light-house," replied the soldier.

Turning towards the shore, the widow saw that the moon's statement was true. Old Point Light no longer reared the banners of the dangers of the coast; and the wind was blowing a hurricane. "Dear me!" she exclaimed, in distress; "what shall I do? Dick is over at Hampton; and I will not be back to-night; and I am hardly able to stand against this wind."

"If you will get the materials for renewing the light," said the man, "I will go down with you, and help you."

Thanking him, the widow soon wrapped herself comfortably in a shawl and hood, and started for the light-house. She had hardly the mid of the soldier, at last reached the tower. They entered, and were about to ascend the long flight of winding steps which led to the lantern, when they heard a strange sound which made them pause.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The sound came heavy and dull from the top of the tower, like the slow and heavily descending the steps. "Mercy on me!" cried the widow. "Some one is in the lantern."

The soldier and the widow waited to hear no more; but in another moment found themselves on the beach, at the foot of the tower. In a few minutes, a dark figure issued from the doorway, and moved slowly down the beach, until it disappeared in the darkness.

A guard was summoned from the fort, and the light-house examined. No one was discovered; but it was found that the lights had been put out by having the extinguishers placed carefully over them, thus showing that it could not have been the work of the wind, as was at first supposed.

It was a strange affair; and the story of Mrs. Lane and the soldier made itself more singular. Extinguishing the lamps in a light-house, without proper authority, is a criminal offence; and a reward was immediately offered for the perpetrator of this crime. The next night, the commandant of the fort stationed a sentinel near the tower to watch if any one should try to enter it, or to arrest or fire upon whoever should do so.

It was a dark night, and the wind was howling wrathfully across the bay and along the beach. Toward ten o'clock, a shrill bell struck the Point, and a dark quantity of sand into the sentinel's eyes, completely blinding him for the time. When he recovered the use of them again, he glanced at the tower, and to his dismay, found that it was in total darkness. He had been unable to see about the space of five minutes; but previous to that, he was sure no one had entered the light-house.

He hurried to the tower, and entering it, would have seen the sentinel in the darkness. The footfall of the sentinel was heard again. In a moment, a tall figure was seen descending the steps. He sprang towards it, but a powerful hand dashed him aside, and a wild voice rang through the tower, "Woe, woe to the ships!"

Still undismayed, the soldier hurried down the steps, and when he reached the beach, he saw the figure disappearing in the darkness. Instantly he raised the gun and fired.

The report of the sentinel's musket brought the guard with torches and lanterns. The beach was searched, but no one could be found.

The excitement in and around the fort was intense the next day. The commandant avowed his determination to discover and capture the culprit, if it took the whole garrison to do it.

The most singular affair that had ever happened at Old Point, and the superstitious and curiosity of the inhabitants of the little peninsula were excited to the highest pitch.

During the day, Dick Lane, who felt that his credit, and perhaps his mother's occupancy of her position were at stake, waited on the commandant, and asked permission to watch the light-house alone that night. He said he would arm himself, and take his position in the lantern and would promise that the light should not be extinguished again. The permission was granted, but the commandant gave orders to have a guard of five men kept in readiness, just outside of the fort, to proceed to Dick's assistance as soon as they should hear the report of his pistol.

The night was as wild as either of the others; but Dick took his post in the lantern, undismayed, and prepared to await the coming of the ghost. About ten o'clock, he began to feel uneasy, but as he lengthened from this state by the sound of heavy footfalls on the stairs. He listened. The sound came nearer; and then he heard a wild, wailing voice, crying, "Woe, woe to the ships!"

For a moment the lad felt his blood run cold; summoning up his courage, he prepared himself for the encounter.

A tall, muscular figure, clad in a faded blue uniform, with a haggard face, overgrown with beard, and with long hair, entered the light-house lantern. As it saw the lad, it glared at him savagely, and then sprang towards him with a howl of rage. Dick raised his pistol and fired, but missed his aim. In another instant the figure seized him by the throat. The boy struggled manfully; but he was no match for the powerful strength of his strange antagonist. He was forced to the floor; and the griping about his throat tightened, until he grew unconscious.

When he recovered his senses, he was lying on the beach, and the commandant of the fort throwing water in his face. Springing to his feet, he asked, hurriedly, "Are the lights burning?"

"Yes, my lad," said the commandant. "You have kept your promise nobly; though it was near being fatal to you."

Dick learned that his pistol shot had been heard by the guard, who had hastened to his assistance. They had arrived just in time to save him from death at the hands of the ghost, who was secured after a desperate struggle with him. The mysterious personage proved to be a damaged soldier, who had escaped from the hospital at the fort. In his madness he had been seized with a violent desire to put out the lamps in the light-house. He was sent to a lunatic asylum; and after that, Old Point Light was never more extinguished; and the light-house was never again haunted by the presence of a ghost.

A GHOST AT A TELEGRAPH STATION. (From Readings by Starlight.) I am not a believer in ghosts; and though I confess I have my misgivings respecting the late lamented Marley's spirit as set forth by Mr. Dickens, I cannot say that I am entitled to rank among the "spiritualists" of the present day. However, notwithstanding my scepticism, the tale I am about to relate made a strong impression on me, as the incidents bore the stamp of truthfulness. I will endeavour to make my readers acquainted with the circumstances, and leave them to draw their own conclusions, merely premising that I have not reason to doubt the veracity of the narrator, who recorded the facts as his own experience.

Two summers ago, I had intended taking a short tour in Ireland. It was the close of the week; all my arrangements were made for a start on Monday, and I had just dispatched a letter to my friends to apprise them of the time I expected to arrive at the Irish capital, when a sudden piece of news compelled me to postpone my visit.

The soldier and the widow waited to hear no more; but in another moment found themselves on the beach, at the foot of the tower. In a few minutes, a dark figure issued from the doorway, and moved slowly down the beach, until it disappeared in the darkness.

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The most singular affair that had ever happened at Old Point, and the superstitious and curiosity of the inhabitants of the little peninsula were excited to the highest pitch.

I was more astonished than before at the contents of the message. The fact that Miss Lockhart having traversed the distance (quite eight miles) from the scene of the collision into this place in so short a time appeared miraculous. I pondered upon this until the whistle of an approaching train crossed me from my reverie. Upon the train had returned from N—, with some of the sufferers by the collision. I assisted to convey those hurt to the carriage waiting to receive them, and never shall I forget the sight that presented itself that day; but I will not horrify you by detailing the appearance of the shattered and helpless forms of the unfortunate passengers who were carefully bestowed in the several conveyances, and driven slowly to the hotels, where preparations had already been made for their reception.

All were out of the carriages, as I fancied when I was called to the rear of the train by the station-master, and upon looking into the "break" ran to enquire the reason of the summons. I recoiled with horror, for lying upon the floor of the carriage were three persons (two women and a man) quite dead. One of the women must have expired instantly, as it was evident the back was broken, but upon the faces of the others no traces of violence were visible.

"As I learnt from the station-master, my assistance in my power, my eyes fell upon the features of the younger of the two women, and I drew back in horrified amazement, for in the still and resigned face before me I immediately recognised the linesaments of the young lady who had come to my office a short time previous to the arrival of the train.

When I saw the young lady's body, I was, as you may imagine, shocked beyond expression, and quite unable to assist in removing it with the others from the van. Mr. Y— (the station-master) doubtless imagining that the sight had unnerved me, desired me to return to the office, and not attend to anything further.

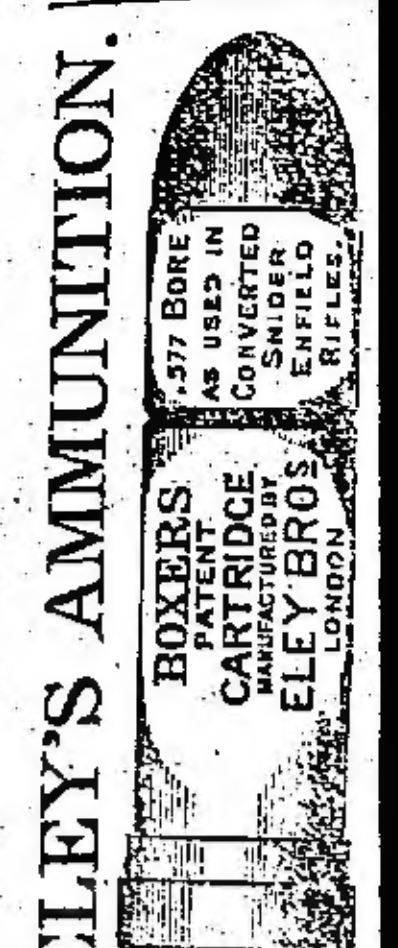
The three bodies were subsequently conveyed to the Railway Hotel to await the inquest, and in the meantime I made the station-master acquainted with the circumstances relating to the sudden appearance of the young lady. He was at first inclined to treat the whole affair as a delusion, but when I showed him the paper he was fairly puzzled and said we had better wait and see if Mr. Lockhart came down in reply to the telegram.

A train from London arrived here early in the afternoon, and sure enough, Sir, one of the first to alight and to make enquiries respecting the accident was a gentleman who said his name was Lockhart, London by a telegram he had received at his residence that morning. He enquired who had sent the telegram, and was referred to me. He then made enquiries for his daughter, who he said might have sustained some slight injury, and expressed a wish to see her immediately. I then, apologizing for the question, asked him in return what his daughter's appearance was.

He told me, pale, tall, and probably dressed in her usual manner, and was afraid to tell him that I feared the worst (for remember, Sir, I had no proof that the young lady I had seen in the van was Miss Lockhart; it was only the coincidence of the telegram that made me fancy it was she). I therefore referred him to the hotel, where a number of people who had come down were already clamouring to gain some information respecting friends and neighbours. I was more sorry for Mr. Lockhart, I can tell you, Sir, he seems to take on so; and when I heard for certain that his daughter was dead, they told me he fell down in a fit.

She was his only child, and had never left him since her mother's death till a month before, and she was returning from a visit at the house of an old friend when she died.

Mr. Lockhart was ill for some weeks, and never saw his poor daughter after the day of the accident.



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